

Saturday Morning, December 22, 1861.

The English War news has assumed no new or positive features. Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward have had one or more meetings, but nothing has transpired to enlighten or disturb the public mind.

Fernandina, Florida, is probably, by this time, in the hands of our forces. The town is located in Nassau county, on the north part of Amelia Island, and boasts an excellent harbor. As a link in the chain of our Southern coast defenses, its occupation is important.

Much uneasiness is felt in relation to the fate of Col. Corcoran and the Federal Prisoners in Charleston jail, which is thought to have been assumed in the confiscation there.

The Nashville Gazette is informed that 28 Federal Soldiers lately entered the lines of Gen. Zollicoffer's army stating that after reading Lincoln's message that they could no longer bear arms against the South, and were ready to fight against the abolition tyranny!

MONSIEUR TUXON COME AGAIN—We were a little surprised, while a wicked smile ran over our usually serene & very decorous pig at the receipt last week, of the first No. 1 *Bridgeport Farmer*, since it was taken in hand by a company of insulted and insensated soldiers and pitched out of door some three or four months since. Its long salutatory is as subdued and respectful in tone towards the government and those who sustain it, as a whipped man's, and the lesson it has learned will no doubt prove of salutary and lasting benefit. Its columns heretofore so plenteous of advertising matter, look less and wasted, and the whole thing compared with its former self carries the appearance of having been "poorly staid with." We trust our friend Pourroy has improved his manners, and that the swaggering virulence, and wholesale falsehood and misrepresentation which formed the staple of original, as well as selected matter, will give place to a fairer, more manly, dignified and honorable course.

Gen. Butler's Expedition.

The arrival of the *Constitution* at Ship Island, Dec. 4th, with the 9th Conn., and 26th Mass., regts., was quite unexpected, but very gratifying to the small fleet and small garrison which had been holding the Island. The two regiments were comfortably encamped on the island. On the 8th, the last of the cargo was landed on the beach, and was taken charge of by Commissary Butler, brother of Maj. Gen. Butler, who will probably join the expedition in a short time with a large accession to the force. The *Constitution* left at Ship Island her splendid rifled long range guns, and also a fine life-boat, of the Francis and Raymond patterns, for the use of the command. Ship Island is an important position to hold as a starting point. It is 10 miles from Mississippi city, 50 from Ft. Morgan, 65 from New Orleans, 70 from Mobile, 95 from S. W. Passage and Fort Pickens, and 380 from Galveston.

Gen. Scott's *Scotchman* returns from Europe, the theme of some speculation. As it was known to have been his intention to spend the winter abroad, his sudden change of purpose, and arrival in the same steamer—the *Argosy*—which took him out, is suggestive, but of what, it is difficult to divine. In the present feverish state of the public mind with regard to our relations with England, it is very naturally supposed to have some connection with that question.

The soldiers who have gone forth to fight the battles of the country, we are pleased to see, are likely to be relieved from the degradation and abasement of becoming slave catchers. The dirty work which the proud slaveholder disdains to do, and contemptuously imposed upon northern mercenaries through the fugitive slave law, and which since the commencement of the war, some of our gallant soldiers have been compelled to submit to, the U. S. Senate have by timely action determined to regulate. A resolution passed that body on Monday last, making any such requirement from an officer of the army, an offense subject to summary punishment. This expression of the senate will spare the dignity and self-respect of the soldier, but he may be looked upon as interfering with the occupations of some of our big, as well little generals, who relieve their fatigues by air their obsequiousness by means of proclamations. As soon as this class can accommodate themselves to this new phase of affairs, the basis settled down upon will be a more wholesome one, and more in harmony with the dignity of human nature, however it may tally with the American character.

BECKER, the glowing and brilliant Beecher, is announced by the last independent as its responsible Editor. Dr. Bacon, Thompson and Shotts having withdrawn. In his salutatory, Mr. Beecher, takes after this fashion. The dignity, the importance, the exaltation of the editorial profession is not over-noted. We have been aware, and so, we presume, have some of our readers, that the editor is a very important personage. The editorial profession, with the progress of popular intelligence, has assumed an importance second to no other. It may note in the elements of power hitherto distributed in the several professions, and add, besides, many that have belonged to no other calling. He who knows the scope and power of the press need desire no higher office than the editorial. In that silent realm of influences out of which proceed the actions of man and the events of history, the Editor is the invisible Leader. Votes cannot raise him higher. His pen is more than a scepter. Profoundly impressed with such a responsibility, desiring to honor God in the warfare of man, we seek the sympathy of good men and the remembrance of all who pray.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The victory at Drainesville on the part of our troops was brilliant, especially as they had never been in any action. Letters found on dead bodies of rebels show the intense hostility of the South to the North. One said it was impossible for the Federals to remain much longer on the Potomac. The effect of the news from England and the pressure of Congress will compel McClellan to advance, not in such an empty victory by the Confederates is certain.

The Times dispatch says some have gained between Lyons and Seward about the Trent affair.

Camp Correspondence.

CAMP CORRESPONDENCE, }
Labanon, Dec. 20, 1861.

Mr. Reed—Allow me the privilege of occupying a small space in your columns for the purpose of returning to the loyal Ladies of Ash-tahula our sincere thanks for Blankets and Socks, sent to the Ash-tahula boys in Capt. KISSER's Artillery. The Ash-tahula boys in Capt. KISSER's Artillery, who are exerting themselves so nobly to alleviate the sufferings and hardships of the poor soldiers, who have left their homes, their friends, and their firesides, that their kindness is appreciated by us, as was manifested by rendering the air with three times three hearty cheers for the "Loyal Ladies of Ash-tahula," and showering a profusion of blessings, upon them. We can now bid defiance to the frigid breath of old Boreas, and when we reflect and know by these evidences that, while we are exposed to dangers on the tented field, there are those at home, noble women full of love and generous impulses, who are ever mindful of our comforts.

Yours, in behalf of the boys.

H. W. PATTER.

CAMP DENSTON, Dec. 16, '61.

DEAR TELEGRAPH—I suppose you and your numerous friends have often heard in the short time which has transpired since the 2nd O. V. C. U. S. A. left camp Wade, that the Regiment had been ordered into Kentucky, but if you have, we are afraid of you, for we hear of a "new order, just received," commanding us to again start immediately, every few hours. Co. F, in which you ever try, arrived here two weeks since, and took up its abode in the old Infantry Barracks, made for Summer residences, and of course constructed so that air, pure as nature ever furnished, would never be at a premium within. These, for winter use are not very suitable, but the boys appropriated all the poor pieces of lumber they could find upon the ground or in any other place, procured some stoves and made themselves comfortable. Just as we were nicely settled, it became necessary to move us, to admit two more companies into the line, and so we again migrated after occupying our first quarters almost five days. On Tuesday last, lumber began to arrive in large quantities, and it was left in the rear of our quarters. Speculation was wild. On Wednesday about 20 carpenters appeared and began to construct sheds for our horses. At noon 400 more came, and on following days others arrived, and with lumber still coming; the result is that we have shelter for our 1200 horses nearly completed.

About noon today, Quarter Master Thayer came out and informed the boys that they must pack up and go to "Zoo-Zoo Land," or into their tents immediately, as 200 men would be on the ground in the morning to construct new quarters for them. We concluded to take our tents, and just as the boys had them pitched and most of their things moved, the Col. ordered them all back to their old quarters. Thus two moves in one afternoon—used it nearly all up. At sundown, or after, the Adjutant came and read an order for us to again move in the morning. So the new quarters are to be built, we expect.

If from this brief history you judge that the 2d O. V. C. U. S. A. is to move immediately to Kentucky, just inform our friends in good Old Ash-tahula.

We have not yet received our arms, but we keep expecting them.

The sick in Hospital from this county are H. Ross, L. L. and Woody, all of them we expect to have with the Co. in a few days.

Apology for Arresting Traitors!

If English newspaper statements are to be received a "great truth," one Abraham Lincoln has not a beautiful peace of business on hand:—he has got to approach the footstool of the British throne, and there on bended knee, with cup in hand, make a most earnest and humble apology to the British Lion-ess, for having dared to arrest on the high seas, traitorous conspirators against the peace and dignity of the U. S. of America.

But when that day comes, the world will look in vain for such an action as the U. S. That day will not be registered in the great Calendar of Time, till both the country and its people are gone glimmering among the things that were. And among all the millions that shall hear that menacing demand, that same Abraham Lincoln will be the last to bow the knee to the British Be-ast. Before that hasty menace, the towering form of that Max or the Proteus will lift itself still more loftily; and in calm serene defiance will dare, in defense of right and honor, the utmost that the boasted Mistress of the Seas can do. When that issue comes, if come it must the people who have placed him where he is will sustain him with millions of stalwart arms moved as if by but one mighty hand.

Let England and the world accept the assurance that such an apology will be made NEVER, NEVER!—O. S. Journal.

Burning of Charleston-Prophecy.

The intelligence of the burning of Charleston, probably by the incendiaryism of negroes, and the attendant rumors of a slave insurrection, have reminded parties a Washington of a prophecy of a distinguished military officer, that the war would be virtually ended by a general insurrection of the slaves in the South before the middle of January. During his command of a Southern post, he was induced to examine the history of slave insurrections, and deduced from it the conclusion that there would be a terrible one in the Southern States, either during or immediately subsequent to the Christmas holidays. The existing circumstances at that great probability to this prediction. In an extensive belt of country, reaching from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi river, the slaves largely outnumber the white population. This whole district has been nearly depopulated of able-bodied white men, to furnish soldiers for the rebel armies in the border States. By the organization of some of the negroes in regiments for the rebel army, the masters have, with astounding shortsightedness, taught their slaves that with arms in their hands they are equal to white men, and by their violent denunciations of the Federal army as Abolitionists, they have infused the idea that it would aid the negroes to assert their freedom. They have also made given them the impression that men can fight with pikes and bow-knives that may be made by any common blacksmith, and, above all, they have set an example of insubordination by their own rebellion against the Government. Under these circumstances there is much probability in this fearful prediction. The madness of the rebels may bring upon them a punishment more terrible than that about to be inflicted by the armies of the Union.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Babbitt introduced a bill for the preservation and improvement of the harbor of Erie, Pa. Referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Wilson, requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing an additional article of war for the government of the army, whereby all officers in the military service of the U. S. shall be prohibited from using any portion of the force under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor and to provide for the punishment of such officers as may violate the article of war, by dismissal from service.

Noell moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was lost. The resolution was then adopted; yeas 67, nays not counted.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to increase the duties on coffee, tea and sugar. The bill proposes to make the duty on tea of all kinds 20 cents per pound; on coffee, 3 per pound, and on sugar 2 1/2 and 8 cents per pound according to quality. The bill also proposes to fix the duty on molasses at 6 cents a gallon.

Mr. Morrill said this bill was simply in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was supposed that the proposed increased duties would yield seven or eight millions of dollars, provided the same quantities of the articles should be imported as in 1860. The bill should be passed at once to secure the sugar crop immediately coming into the country, and the tea and coffee season expected to arrive. The price of these articles has already risen, in anticipation of the passage of this bill, so that the consumers pay just as much now as if the bill was already a law.

The Committee on Ways and Means intend sending in a supplemental bill for further increase of the revenue, when the general subject will come up.

Mr. Valenigham briefly opposed the bill. The bill was subsequently passed by yeas 77, nays 23.

Mr. Morehead's resolution instructing the Committee that any person or persons engaged or employed in the present rebellion be forever incapable of holding any office or trust under the Constitution and laws of the U. S. was adopted.

Mr. Simmons offered a resolution that Select Committee of three be appointed to consider the expediency of connecting some of the military and naval stations on the coast by submarine telegraph.

After extensive discussion, the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up. Mr. Wade and others opposed the bill.

Mr. Chandler said he was ready to abolish West Point altogether. It was one of the causes of the rebellion. He believed it produced more traitors than anywhere else since the days of Judas Iscariot. Bill postponed.

It is not expected that Congress will transact any more business until after New Year's.

ERIC RAILROAD—It is expected that Nathaniel Marsh Esq., will terminate his Receivership on the 1st proximo, and that the new "Eric Railway Company," of which Mr. Marsh is President, will take possession of the N. Y. & E. R. R. on that date. The road will therefore be known as the Eric Railway.

Franklin Chase, U. S. Consul at Tampico, informs the Secretary of State that that city is thronged with loyal U. S. citizens, fugitives from Texas, in great distress, some of whom he relieved, so far as his limited private means would allow.

Passengers by the steamer *Hansa* report that the privateer *Nashville* was in bad condition. Her hull was much shattered, rigging torn, and machinery out of order. Application was made to the dock company at Southampton to have her repaired, but it failed, as they did not wish to take their pay in Confederate bonds. Her crew numbers 89, most of whom are small boys.

Success prevails at Port Royal, according to the Tribune, to a serious extent. Hospital accommodations much needed. The sick list numbers some 5,000, which would seem to be a pretty heavy percentage of the force at that point.

N. Y. Dec. 20.—The S. S. *Atlantic*, from Port Royal Dec. 17, has arrived. She has a cargo of 12,000 pounds Sea Island Cotton, gathered under the direction of Government agents, by the negroes.

Four hundred thousand pounds of cotton had been secured, when the *Atlantic* sailed, and would be shipped in the next steamer.

A Legitimate Inquiry.

It seems that the Secy. of War has refused to lay before the House of Representatives the facts connected with the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff. He gives as a reason that the public service would be promoted by a publication of these facts. But will the public service be promoted by covering up that wretched affair and shielding the author of it? Our soldiers have a right to know, surely, that the man who committed such a frightful blunder as that will not have the chance to lead the survivors into a like defeat. The public has a right to feel that the officer who was in fault there will not be trusted again. If it is useless to promote confidence among the army and the people, then certainly it is useful to let the facts of the Ball's Bluff affair be made public, in order that the blame and the punishment may rest on the person who deserves it.

Post.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—Further information has been received from the West this morning, to the effect that in addition to the expedition of Gen. Pope against the enemy at or near Clifton, another part of his forces under Col. Jeff. C. Davis and Maj. Marshall surprised another camp of Rebels on the afternoon of the 18th inst., near Milford, a little north of Warrensburg.

A brisk skirmish ensued, when the rebels, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered. Col. Davis took 1300 prisoners, including 3 Colonels and 17 Captains, 1500 stand of arms, 1000 horses, 65 wagons, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies.

Our loss was 2 killed and 8 wounded. The rebels lost is not yet known. Information from Glasgow states that our troops captured about two tons of gunpowder buried on Clait Jackson's farm.

Mr. Hubbard captured 60 rebels, a day or two ago in Johnson county.

The troops in Kansas have been stirring during the last week, and good news are expected from there daily.

From Missouri.

A preconcerted movement was made last night by secessionists along the North Missouri Railroad, and rebels recently returned from Price's army, by which about one hundred miles of the road was mostly destroyed, or at least rendered useless. Commencing eight miles south of Hudson, they burned the bridges, wood piles, water tanks and ties, tore up rails for miles, bent them, and destroyed the telegraph line. This was continued to Warrenton, where the most of the destruction ceased.

How many were concerned in this villainous work is not yet known, but there is no doubt but that it was a preconcerted and simultaneous movement of the citizens along the road, as no single party could have accomplished so much in one night. Three hundred of the villains are known to have been engaged in the destruction of the track and bridge at Warrenton.

SEALIE, Mo., Dec. 22.—Thirty-four cars loaded with prisoners taken by Gen. Pope, go to St. Louis to-night. The prisoners are a motley crew, ranging from 16 to 70 years of age. Many of the arms captured are United States muskets, and some of the men are dressed in U. S. uniforms taken from our troops at Lexington. Several U. S. wagons were also captured.

PALMIRA, Dec. 22.—Major McKee, with 103 men of Col. Bishop's regiment, encountered and repulsed 400 rebels four miles south of Hudson, and killed 10 and took 17 prisoners, and 30 horses. Five of our troops were slightly wounded. The rebels had attacked a stock train, captured all the stock, held the railroad men as prisoners, and were in the act of unloading the stock when the train, stock and men were recaptured.

OTTENVILLE, Mo., Dec. 22.—I learned yesterday that among the prisoners taken by Gen. Pope, last Thursday, was the notorious Magoffin, of Georgetown, Missouri. About two weeks ago Col. Magoffin sent word to the commanding officer that his wife was dangerously ill, and begged to be permitted to see her. He was informed that if he would give his parole as a prisoner of war his request would be granted. He did so, and went home, and the next day was heard of him that he commanded the whole force which defied the bridge that Col. Davis carried by assault; that he fled with his party and was not taken until some time after the rest of the rebel forces had surrendered, and in the darkness of the night he was not recognized until the next day.

It seems that Col. Magoffin having visited his home and arranged his affairs, sent a message recalling his parole, but instead of surrendering himself as officers usually do, he left, and before his message reached Sealed he was in the rebel army, and when the fight came on, finding that he deserved and would probably receive different treatment from those who had not forfeited all right to be treated as prisoners of war, fought desperately, but unavailingly. General Pope refused to accept his parole, and ordered him to be placed in confinement until General Halleck decided what disposition to make of him. He is one of the most desperate and unscrupulous of the marauders in this section, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment his crimes and forfeiture of his parole deserve.

Besides this perfidious scoundrel, a rich haul has been made of other worthies, such as Col. Robinson who had command of the rebel force at Blackwater, and who was in the battle of Duck Springs, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, Col. Alexander, who says he fought in all the battles; Lieut. Col. Robinson, Maj. Harris, Dr. Smith, one of the wealthiest men and largest slave owners in Missouri, who says he did everything in his power to aid and comfort the enemy; McKee, sheriff of Benton county, who, it is said, by misrepresentations, gained admittance into one of our camps, made a diagram of it and left that night; Dr. Moore, of Syracuse, and many others who have gained notoriety by their zeal and labors in the secession army.

Many of the prisoners wore a kind of uniform, and had served with Price for several months. They all say they have been well treated by the Federals, and seem to think that they will soon be released by Price.

The troops are again in position at Lamine. We were absent on this expedition just 5 days. In this time we marched about 100 miles in a direct line from this place, and scoured the country through which we passed for a distance of 40 or 50 miles on each side of the route. Took about 1,500 prisoners, 1,000 horses and mules, 1,000 stand of arms, 100 wagons and large quantities of stores, supplies and clothing.

The prompt appreciation of their labors, and the frank acknowledgment of their services by Gen. Halleck, has completed the happiness of the officers and men of this command.

The destruction of the North Missouri Railroad is as complete as at first stated. Dispatches received at headquarters St. Louis, Dec. 23, say the command sent to Lexington by Gen. Pope, burned two ferry boats and a foundry at that place, took two Captains, one Lieut. 4 men and several horses.

Gen. Halleck issued an order on the 23d, in which he says one caught in the act of burning bridges, destroying railroads or telegraph, will be immediately shot, and any one accused of this crime will be examined by military commission, and if found guilty, shall suffer death.

Where injuries are done to railroads or telegraph lines, the commanding officers of the nearest post will immediately press in to service for repairing damages, the slaves of all secessionists in the vicinity; and if necessary the secessionists themselves, and their property. Any pretended Union man having information of intended attempts to destroy such roads and lines, or the guilty parties, who does not communicate such information to the proper authorities, and give aid and assistance in arresting and punishing them, will be regarded as participants in the crime and will be treated accordingly.

Hereafter the towns and counties in which such destruction of public property takes place, will be made to pay the expenses of all repairs, unless it be shown that the people of such towns or counties could not have prevented it, on account of the superior force of the enemy.

The Paris Patrie says it is asserted that France and the Great Powers have been consulted by Great Britain and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Capt. Walker was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

Two million dollars' worth of cotton has already been gathered by our forces at Port Royal.

The Tribune's special, dated Washington, 23d, says: We learn Lord Lyons had today another interview with Mr. Seward. It is understood, upon which seems to be good authority, that the meeting was friendly in its character, and satisfactory in its results. Lord Lyons, who some days ago seemed to be in doubt whether he could do so, has formally renewed his previous invitations for Christmas.

The N. Y. Times publishes an interesting statement made by Lieut. Hurd, of the 3d Maine regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, and has recently been released. He, together with Col. Corcoran and some 300 others, were confined in the Charleston Jail at the time of the great conflagration there, and they only escaped from Jail, which was burnt, by leaping from a window—no effort being made to save them by the Charlestonians. Col. Corcoran—Lieut. Hurd believes—escaped during the confusion, as he expressed his determination to try and reach Beaufort or the North, and has not since been heard from.

According to Lieut. Hurd's representation, the national prisoners now at the South are treated in the most brutal and unjustifiable manner.

The London Times tells the operatives of Manchester that a war with this country will set all the Cotton Mills humming on full time, but on the contrary such a war will bring starvation to their doors. We have been their best customers; we have furnished them with bread, and we have bought their goods. The first hostile gun fired in the face of Commerce will be slung in the face of insolent Britannia. Not a bushel of grain—not a yard of cloth—shall cross the ocean. England is mighty; but let her beware how she goes a desperate people into retaliative conflict.

The Gordon Meeting in Austinburg.

Pursuant to a notice a meeting of the people of Austinburg assembled in the Congregational Church, on Wednesday evening Dec. 13th, when Rev. A. D. Barber was chosen Chairman and Mr. Walker of the Grand River Institute was appointed Secretary. After a statement of the object of the meeting, Messrs J. H. Barnum, Rev. Robt. Cochran, Simon Reed D. S. Alford, and Orrin Orcutt, were appointed a Committee to Report resolutions, who presented a series of resolutions, which were read, and the reading of the Resolutions, Mr. Walker asked to be excused from reading as Secretary, as he did not wish to be committed to the resolutions. After some discussion of this motion and the Resolutions, Mr. W. was excused, and J. H. Barnum appeared in his stead.

On motion of Gen. T. A. Miller the resolutions were recommitted and the meeting adjourned to the evening of the 10th.

On the 18th the meeting resumed its business, when the resolutions were reported back in the following form, (which is substantially the same as the first reported.) After a pretty full discussion and one or two slight amendments they were adopted as follows:

Resolved, We believe that neither Congress nor the Executive, nor the Judiciary, nor all these branches of Government, acting together, hold any authority whatever to kidnap or enslave any innocent person, or to make it right or lawful for any one to kidnap or enslave an unoffending person, and further we believe that the Fugitive Slave Act imposed no obligation whatever on the fugitive, to submit to be kidnapped or enslaved, and that it gives no moral or legal authority to any officer or person, to ensnare or return to slavery any person charged with "owing service or labor" or that said act possesses no attribute, quality or element of law and is subversive of the essential elements of government, and that the passage and enforcement of said act are treasonable in their nature and tendency, and calculated to subvert the foundation, principles of our government; and those who aid in its enforcement as richly deserves the penalty attached to kidnapping and piracy as if the act had been committed on the African coast.

Resolved, That if Rev. Geo. Gordon had resisted the execution of a process, under the Fugitive Slave Act, (which we are well assured he did not) we should then as we do now honor him for his fidelity to God and humanity, and regard his prosecution, conviction, fine and imprisonment, as a va exercise of Judicial power, involving in guilt Judge, Jurors, Counsel and all who were in any way accessory thereto; and we wish hereby to identify ourselves with such unjust, illegal enactments.

Resolved, That we hereby express our unqualified and best sympathy for Rev. George Gordon and family, in this their hour of sore trial and affliction, and that we assure them that they are not forgotten by us when in public or private we invoke supplication to Him who has said,—"The rod of the wicked shall not rest on the righteous."

Resolved, That we regard Judge Wilson in his enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act as a willing representative of pro-slavery rage, cursing and bitterness, blending fiendish hate with Judicial malvolence, useful only as an illustration of total depravity, and for that unnecessary, in an age that has read of Jefferey, and known Buchanan, Wise, Floyd, Mason and Jeff Davis.

Resolved, That the course purued by the Cleveland Herald, and especially by the Leader, in the sacrifice of the Slave Lucy, and the persecution of Rev. George Gordon, contrasts in sad degeneracy with the course they pursued when under a Democratic Administration they spoke out manfully and earnestly against the Fugitive Slave Act, its aiders and abettors on the trial of the Oberlin and Wellington Rescuers.

Resolved, That our abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave Act, is in no sense diminished when its execution is enforced by Republicans, and that the anathemas bestowed upon the Democratic Marshal, Johnson, and District Attorney Holden, ought to be a thousand fold increased, intensified and concentrated, upon the Republican District Attorney Payne, and any other officers who may engage in the infernal work of enforcing this Act.

The N. Y. Express states a rumor as prevalent that in an interview which Lord Lyons had with Mr. Seward, the latter read a letter to him that he had written to Minister Adams ten days ago, in which he said that if the British Government, claim d Mason and Slidell upon the ground of illegal capture and as contrary to the Law of Nations, and would consider the surrender as setting the principle for both Governments, they would be given up on request.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Announcement.

M. G. DICK, would announce to the Publishers, generally, that he has removed to the new building, No. 12, in New York, and is receiving a large stock of Goods comprising:

Miscellaneous, School, Juvenile, Toy and Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Toys, and Stewart's Fancy Candles.

Write to him at your addresses where you can see it every day in the year, that M. G. DICK, can be understood.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:

For the Farm, the Garden, and the Fireside. VOLUME XIX—January 1, 1862. THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is now acknowledged to be the leading Agricultural Journal of America. It contains 16 pages in each number—forming two handsome volumes per year, of 322 pages, and not too large a page for convenient reading. TERMS—Two Dollars per year, with reduction to Clubs. The Country Gentleman will be sent free to all who are interested in Agricultural Improvement, or who would like the opportunity of examining its pages before subscribing. From this time until the close of the Year, Address, with your name, and those of your friends, for this purpose, the Publishers, LUTHER TUCKER & SONS, ASHTABULA, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S Sale of Goods and Chattels. Ash-tahula Common Pleas, November Term, 1861. Edwin T. Strong vs Fields and Yeomans.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued from said Court in the above case, to me directed, I will offer by way of public auction at the residence of Henry Field in Ash-tahula county, Ohio, on

Monday the 30th day of December, 1861, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following described Goods and Chattels, to wit:

Four Sets of Harness; one Cutter; one Black Horse, 9 years old; one, one-horse Wagon, one square box Cutter; one two horse Sled; one one-horse Wagon; all the Corn in the crib of Henry Field, supposed to be about 150 bushels of ears.

Sheriff's Office, December 19, 1861. \$2 25/100 WM. HENDRY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S Sale of Goods and Chattels. Ash-tahula Common Pleas—November Term, 1861. Ever Tryon vs K. L. Holbrook, et al.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued from said Court in the above case, to me directed, I will offer by way of public auction, at the residence of Edmund Lockwood in Ash-tahula county, Ohio, on

Monday the 30th day of December, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following described property, to wit:

One Black Mare, 8 years old; three dairy Cows; two Steers, two years old; one two horse Sled; one two horse Wagon; one two horse Sled; one year old; one gray Horse; one brown Horse; one open Huggy; all the Hay in the barn of Edmund Lockwood, and all the Corn in the Crib of said Lockwood on his farm in Ash-tahula county, Ohio.

Sheriff's Office, December 19, 1861. \$2 25/100 WM. HENDRY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S Sale of Goods and Chattels. Ash-tahula Common Pleas, November Term, 1861. Joseph B. Cooley vs Ransom, Gibbs & Ransom.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued from said Court in the above case, to me directed, I will offer by way of public auction, at the Western Factory of John Ransom, in Harpersfield, in Ash-tahula county, Ohio, on

Tuesday the 31st day of Dec. A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following described property, to wit:

One double Custom Carding Machine; two Broad Power Looms; three Narrow Power Looms; one Spinning Jack.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 19, 1861. WM. HENDRY, Sheriff.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S Sale of Lands and Tenements.

Pursuant to the command of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Ash-tahula county, at the suit of Samuel C. Potter, Plaintiff, against Wm. James and others, Defendants, to me as Master Commissioner directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Auction, the door of the Court House, in the village of Jefferson, in said County, on

Saturday, the 25th of January, A. D.